Third Day. WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1848. The journal of Tuesday was read. Mr. Hannegers stated to the Conv. Mr. Hannegge stated to the Convention, that by some oversight the same of Gilbert Hathaway, the delegate from Laporte district, Indiana, had been omitted in the list of members, although he had been present and had participated in the proceedings since the opening of the

Mr. Made moved that members of Congress, present hty, and alternates, be admitted to seats on this

Mr. Kettlewell proposed to include also the delegates of the Maryland State Convention; and Mr. Meade so modified his resolution, that they be admitted to occupy the

Mr. Kettlewell offered a substitute for the resolution providing for an examination of the galleries by the city commissioners.

Mr. Flourney, of Georgia, said that the democracy of Baltimore and from other parts of the country present, would never be satisfied, until they were sure that no invidious distinctions were made, that no privileged characters were to be admitted to the exclusion of the public. On motion of Mr. Andrews of Maine, the whole sub-

ject was laid on the table. Gen. Cameron offered a resolution for the admission of a revolutionary soldier from Pennsylvenia, and another member proposed to amend, so as to include all revolutionary soldiers, which amendment Mr. Cameron accepted, as a modification of his.

A member from Massachusetts also opposed the admission of any privileged characters, to the exclusion of the democracy of Baltimore and from other portions of the

The resolution of Mr. Cameron was adopted. Mr. Diggs, of North Carolina, proposed a preamble and resolution, that whereas, there are two sets of delegates from New York present, both claiming to be the delegates of that State; and whereas, great difficulty exists in determining the claims of these two sets-therefore, resolved, that both be admitted to seats on this floor, and to participate in the proceedings of this Convention. This resolution was declared not to be in order; and the Convention proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the case of the contesting delegates from New York. Mr. Dicknison addressed the Convention. He com-

menced with an allusion to the importance to success of organization in the Democratic party. It was this which had brought before the country, from time to time, its cho-

Not only was organization necessary, but an adherence also to that organization. New York had unfortunately now come before this Convention with a divided frontwith two sets of delegates.

And it was necessary for the Convention to decide before the organization here can be complete, which is the genuine and which the spurious delegation. He denied that both delegations could be legally admitted. It was time to decide who are in the right and who are in the wrong. He called upon the Convention in the name of democracy, to settle the question. It was necessary to the future harmony and united action of the New York de-

He denied the assertion which had been made, that any one who came here and submitted to a test degraded himself. The delegation of which he was a member had been called upon to act, by the committee, and acknowledging the authority of the Convention which had constituted that committee, they had, without submitting to any vidious distinction, submitted to the test required—a test in accordance with the principles of the New York democ-

racy, and of the democracy of the Union. Would to God that every democrat throughout the Union would submit to the same degradation. No State was admitted into the Union without submitting to a test. She is told that she must present a republican constitution, but she does not for this refose and go home. The President of this Convention, in the numerous positions which he has held with so much honor to himself and credit to the country, could never have entered upon those duties without the application of a test-that test was his oath to support the constitution of the United States. No member of a church was ever admitted without the application of a test-the declaration of his faith in the doctrines of the Christian religion.

In the present case, both delegations had come here with at least a suspicion upon their rights to represent the democracy of New York; and, therefore, was it proper that this test should be applied.

Up to the adoption of the new constitution of the State and the meeting of the Syracuse Convention, there had been but one organization in New York. The Syracuse Convention assembled, and their friends who claimed to represent the democracy of New York here, instead of the delegation of which he is a member, were beaten on every vote. But there was no withdrawing from the Convention-no protest, then.

He proceeded to an examination of the facts connected with those proceedings, in reference to the manner of appointing delegates to this Convention, and contended that the change proposed and carried into effect, was warranted by the demands of the people, and true democratic usages.

The Syracuse Convention concluded its labors, and the members went to their respective homes. The next the motion. heard from the discontented, was a call by C. C. Cambreling and others, in the city of New York, in October following, for a Convention at Herkimer, to consider what measures are necessary, in reference to the proceedings of

the Syracuse Convention. At that Convention, the principles avowed, (through the Hon. Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, who had been inwited to address that Convention,)-that opposition to the ticket was now too late-that they should now support the ticket-were loudly repudiated, and he was called upon by

members to pass that portion of his subject. In reference to the first great act of which these gentlemen complain-the laying on the table at Syracuse of a resolution there offered, in reference to slavery, [in favor of the Wilmot proviso,] the Whig Convention, which met subsequently, passed a resolution, in precisely the same words, on motion of Mr. Horace Greely. And yet those who assembled at Herkimer complain of the action of the Syracuse Convention, and insist that this resolution is part of the fundamental doctrines of the democratic creed. They had further advised the democracy of the State to vote as though no nomination had been made, and some even had gone so far as openly to denounce the ticket and recommend the party to vote against it. The consequence was, that the democratic party was defeated, and lost every

As to the action of the members of the legislature, called six weeks after their official existence had terminated, to override the action of a Convention of the people, he declared that it was absurd to suppose that they had any manner in which delegates shall be chosen.

Mr. Tilden next addressed the Convention in behalf of the Barnburner delegation, and was followed by Mr. Smith on the same side.

Mr. Smith fully assented to all the distinguished gentleman had said respecting the efficiency of the organization of the democracy of New York, and coincided that the triumph over the whigs on the United States Bank ques- had been threatened with the indignation of New York. Tenn. 4, Ky. 2; Ohio 12; Ind. 2; Mich. 5; Mo. 5, Wis. tion was a glorious achievement, but it was a triumph over He read from the resolutions of the democratic convention 4. 120. the whigs alone. There are other more glorious and later victories to refer to, such as the Independent Treasury contest, or the late Tariff contest, and it is remarkable that the gentleman omitted these signal instances of the effi- home by his adherence to Mr. Van Buren, and he could ciency of the democratic organization, for they were triumphs over the whigs and conservatives combined.

Mr. S, said the case was embarrassed by the nicknames ties. He could not say when or where they originated, but he had been told that the Barnburners derived their name from a remark made by some contractor at Albany, when they were attempting to pass the stop and tax law public works, to save the credit of the State-he exclaimed. in despair, "These reckless fellows, are like the farmer, who, for the sake of driving the rats from his granary, burned down his barn." The democrats carried the bill, and the departure of the bordes of canal contractors, who had swarmed around the legislature, was not unlike the object which the farmer had in view. The "Hunkers" are keep all they get.

After a few introductory remarks, Mr. S. discussed at length the issue between the delegates, contending that committee and recommending that delegates to the National Convention be chosen by districts, was unauthorized and invalid; that the Utica Convention was regularly called by a legislative caucus, and that the friends of the Albany delegates took part in the call of the caucus, in its and of the Union; therefore with a view to preserve the deuberations and votes, and are thereby precluded from disputing its authority. He made frequent references to the pubushed proceedings of the Conventions in New York, and read extracts from the Albany Argus in support of his views.

Mr. S. closed by saying that it was evident a concerted effort had been got up to prejudice the Utica delegates here, by creating the impression that they were political abolitionists. Mr. S. said; Sir, we are no political abolitionists. So far are we from it, that we have often met them as political fors. We are opposed to any interferonce with the domestic institutions of any of the States. Let a proposition be started, openly or insidiously, to invade the reserved rights of the States, and no sentinel on the democratic outposts will sound the alarm, or respond to its call, sooner than those who keep watch in the Empire State. Yet, while I make this declaration, I owe it to my State, and to the representatives of the other States here assembled, to avow that while the democracy of New | ed, and some explanations took place between Mr. Bayley, | Mr. Dickinson having read the protest, the conv

CELOTY ES OF THE DEMOCRAT. York will maintain all the reserved rights of the States, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Yancey, as to who had first in- proceeded to vote by States, on the motion of Mr. Turney, they are uncompromisingly in favor of extending to all troduced the subject of slavery. the free territory belonging to the Union, the provisions against slavery contained in that ordinance which was in-

> heartened, but with a confident reliance upon the future, into this convention. and our banner uplifted, bearing the motto: "The principles of Jefferson, dear to New York, now and forever."

mocracy on the question of slavery-that the resolutions receive one of them. adopted at their Conventions expressed the sentiments of a Mr. Hannegan rose, simply he said for the purpose of tion, and leave was accordingly granted.

both at Herkimer and Syracuse, but had given the nomi- mittee. nees of the former Convention an efficient support. He Mr. Turney said he had not supposed the committee deem it proper to remark, that I have received from the delegates entitled to their seats.

cy of New York would be found standing by the constitu- not gratify them. tional rights of the South in regard to any interference with her institutions.

Mr. Van Swearingen, of Missouri, proposed a question this Convention and of the Convention about to assemble York. at Philadelphia? but Mr. Cambreleng did not seem to consider it necessary to reply.

appointed by the Syracuse and Albany State Conventions, ous question. as members of this Convention.

taken up for consideration, which motion prevailed, and previous question, when Mr. Y. proceeded to advocate the adoption of the report, for the reason that the arguments of the barnburner dele- ject on the table. gates had satisfied him that upon the subject of slavery ty. At the conclusion of his remarks he withdrew the sustained the chair. amendment which he had yesterday offered to Mr. Toucey's The question was then taken by States, on sustaining resolution, substituting in lieu thereof the above, and moved the previous question.

After a few remarks from Mr. Howard, the Convention adjourned to 5 o'clock, P. M.

vention for some moments. He called upon them in the 201. strongest and most emphatic manner to preserve the order members of the Convention, and urged them as the repre- Missouri 1. Total 51. sentatives of the whole Democracy of the Union, American citizens and gentlemen, to preserve order and dignity

The eves of the whole nation were now fixed upon them, and it was due to themselves, and to their country and its glorious institutions, that peace and harmony, order, decorum and dignity, should characterize the proceedings of this important assembly. He called upon the stood 126 in the affirmative, to 124 in the negative: Convention to aid him in preserving order and decorum

This address had the happiest effect; the whole house ware 1, Maryland 2, Texas 4, Tennessee 9, Kentucky 10, 5 o'clock; every member retaining his seat until the ad- 126. urnment was pronounced. Most of the members of the President, and were seen surrounding and shaking him by his interposition. It is to be hoped that it may produce consin 4 .- 124. good, and contribute to allay excitement and disorder.]

AFTERNOON SESSION. The convention assembled pursuant to adjournment at 5 o'clock, and proceeded to the transaction of the business

before it. Mr. Yancey said he had been requested to withdraw his tleman who had desired to speak had declined to renew the motion, he nevertheless feit constrained to withdraw ed yesterday.

Mr. Meade offered the following as a substitute for the resolution of the committee, but it was declared not to be

Resolved, That this convention having heard the statements and arguments of both delegations from the State of New York, and being satisfied that the Syracuse Convention was regularly convened according to usage, and had full authority to prescribe rules whereby the democratic party of New York should be organized and that the rules prescribed by that convention have not been since abrogated by any competent authority, is of opinion that the delegation usually called the Syracuse and Albany delegations, are the legitimate representatives of the democracy of New York.

Resolved therefore, That said delegation be and they are hereby admitted as members of this convention.

delegations had come here, and requested this convention | the journal should be corrected. That vote, it appeared to do it themselves. A committee of this body had re- to 125. ported in favor of one delegation. And, though he felt it culties, should they hesitate, he would ask, after hearing | Bartley's amendmentboth parties, to decide, merely because it is the Empire State which is involved. Should they refuse to perform to questions of order which they stated. their duty from motives of mere policy? He repeated, that it was the duty of New York to settle their difficul-

He supported the resolution of the gentleman from Alabama from no considerations connected with the question of slavery. The remarks of the gentleman from New ware 1, Maryland 3, Texas 4, Tennessee 9, Ky. 10, Ohio York (Mr. Cambreleng) had met a response in his own bosom, and had they been embodied as the sentiments of that delegation, he then should have had nothing to influence his actions but the credentials of the members. They Florida 3; Alabama 9, Miss. 6; Louisiana 6; Arkansas 3; by States, was decided in the negative, 21 to 234. of Georgia, in reference to slavery, as embodying the principles of the Democratic party. He sympathized with Mr. Toucey, as amended by the adoption of the amend- United States, James Buchanan. the New York democracy, he had sacrificed himself at not believe that the democratic party of New York was about to forsake their friends. If they did, he should feel that the most serious blow which he had received for his that were applied here and elsewhere to the contesting par- adherence to Mr. Van Buren, had been received through York be and they are hereby taken as members of this con-

the action of his friends. Mr. R. P. Thompson expressed his surprise at the State is legally entitled in the Electoral College. grounds upon which the gentleman from Alabams had The vote was again taken by States, and the resolution based the resolution, which he had offered, excluding the of 1842. After hearing a speech in favor of arresting the Barnburners from this convention, because they had ex- Ayes-Me. 9; N. Hampshire 6; Mass. 10; Vt. 6; R. I. pressed an opinion in opposition to his own views on the 2: Ct. 6: N. J. 7; Pa. 26; Del. 1; Md. 3; Texas 4; Tenn. question of slavery-to say to the democracy of N. York 9; Ky, 10; Ohio 10; Ind 9; Ill. 9; Iowa 4; Missouri 2;that we had turned them out because they were a little 133 wrong on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso. As well might they propose to the delegation of Pennsylvania a Carolina 11; S. Carolina 9; Georgia 10; Florida 3; Alatest on the question of the tariff of '42. He and the del- bama 3; Miss. 6; Louisiana 6; Arkansas 3; Tenn. 4, Ind. egation who acted with him, protested against turning 2, Ky. 2, Ohio 12, Michigan 5, Missouri 4, Wisconsin 4 so called, because the term is supposed to be significant of them out on such grounds, and therefore it was, that he -118.

their moving principle in politics-to get all they can; and now proposed to offer the following resolution when it would be in order: Whereas the Democracy of the State of New York have sent to this convention two different delegations each the action of the Syracuse Convention, appointing a State | claiming to be the legitimate representatives of that State; and whereas, after a full argument of the question before this convention by the respective parties, it is difficult for members of this convention to decide in the premises. without distracting the democracy of the State of N. York

> barmony of the party, Resolved. That this convention decline to decide the conflicting claims of said New York delegations, and refer the whole matter to the democracy of the State of N. York

without prejudice to either party.

Mr. Strange, from North Carolina, followed. He said it was seldom that the State of North Carolina was heard either here or in the councils of the nation. They had they may deem proper.

not before been heard in this convention. He had come The chair decided the resolution of Mr. Hannegan to be here with the determination to admit both sets-for he had in order, and stated his reasons at length. believed this to be the safest course. But after the declarations made—the refusal which they had given to the but gave way temporarily, for Mr. Dickinson of the New committee—it would not do. Their vote, if admitted, York (Hunker) delegation, to make a written statement in

Mr. King reiterated what he had said before, in regard Syracuse (Hunker) delegation to represent the democracy to the grounds upon which their claims were to be decid-

troduced by Jefferson, and extended to the North Western provise as evidence of the Character of the Utica conven- Vermont 6, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 6, New Jersey 7, tion, when

Convention, but we have only to ask that if you reject us entirely mistaken in supposing that the delegation had here Iowa 4, Mo. 2-157. on this ground, you will state it frankly and distinctly. made that a test. On the contrary the Utica convention Neys-Rhode Island 2, Delaware 2, Virginia 17, North on this ground, you want state in the state of the state

Mr. Strange proceeded to argue that the committee of Indiana 1, Mich. 4, Mo. 4, Wisconsin 4-95. which he was a member, had done the best that they possi- So the resolution was laid on the table. Mr. Henry A. Foster, of New York, for the old hunkers, bly could do under the circumstances, and that it was a Mr. Sanderson, of Pa. obtained the floor, and offered a followed, in a general examination of the proceedings at Syracuse, and the subsequent action of the barnburners without going into this discussion. His first idea on the NOMINATE A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED question had been to admit both delegations. It was the STATES, and moved the previous question. Mr. Preston King, of New York, for the barnburners, opinion of others that both should be turned out. After Mr. Cambreleng, at this stage of the proceedings, rose Georgia, expressed the views of that division of the New York De- all that had occurred here, the proper course now was to and requested permission on the part of himself and col-

great majority of the democrats of New York; and con-cluded with an intimation that the success of the nomines of several members, yielded the floor for explanations:—

The chair was about to state the question on Mr. San-derson's resolution, when Mr. Ramsay, of Tennessee, had onvention on this subject.

Are convention against extending slavery into new territory, tion for the Presidency, in conformity with his previous and 2d, by Mr. Turney of Tennessee, as torbis course in declarations. on the same side. He had disapproved the proceedings the committee, and his views as to the powers of that com-

conceived the barnburners, of which party he was a dele- was appointed to determine the claims of these delegates President of the United States a letter, the contents of Wisconsin, gate to this Convention, right, notwithstanding, and their to a standing in the democratic family, but simply to de- which I am authorized, upon the occurrence of the contincide upon their credentials.

Mr. Cambreleng, of New York, concluded the arguHe had thought the test proposed improper—such as From informal conversations with delegates whom I ment, also in behalf of the barnburners, appealing to the bonorable men and an honorable constituency would not have met, in which I have ascertained their views and incourse of the democracy of New York at every Democrat- be satisfied with. He had, therefore, opposed the resoluic National Convention, to his own individual course, in tion. Now a new issue had been raised, whether a sup- on which it is proper to make known the true position connection with the democratic party, and to the test which porter of the doctrines of the Wilmot provise sould be a and wishes of the President, and I know of no better it had now, for the first time during his life, been proposed democrat. If this was to be the test what would become mode of doing this, than to present the letter itself, with which resulted as follows: to apply to his political orthodoxy. He trusted the time of Pennsylvania, and of the democracy of other States .- the request that it be read. would never arrive when the ties between the North and It had been said that this delegation desired to be rejected | The President's letter is as follows: South would be severed, but if it should arise, the democra- that they might raise this issue elsewhere. If so he would Mr. Cambreleng here rose and said that he was author-

ized by the delegation to disclaim this. Mr. Turney had a high opinion of that gentle the to Mr. C. in regard to the course which the barnburners tegrity and veracity, and was bound to believe him. But tion, which will assemble at Baltimore on the 22d inst., I would pursue, if not admitted, toward the nominees of he desired to put an end to the political small-pox in New am induced to suppose that it may be the desire of some

What course could they pursue to accomplish this?-His course was either to admit both or reject both; not to of the United States. Should you ascertain that such is Mr. Yancey then obtained the floor, and offered a reso- create further difficulty in that State by admitting one and the intention of any of the delegates, I desire, through lution, that as the Convention had heard the arguments of rejecting the other. He then renewed, agreeably to a you, to communicate to the convention that I am not a the respective delegations from New York, the members pledge given to Mr. Hannegan, the demand for the previ-

be admitted as the regularly constituted delegates to seats The chair stated that if the previous question were sustained, the vote would first be on the amendment of the The chair decided the resolution not to be in order, and gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Bartley, to Mr. Yancey's 1844, in accepting the nomination tendered to me by the Mr. Yancey then moved that the report of the committee on credentials in this case, and the amendment thereto, be was about to put the vote on sustaining the motion for the unchanged; and to relieve the Convention from any pos-Mr. Clarke, of Kentucky, moved to lay the whole sub-

they did not represent the doctrines of the democratic par- Clarke, appealed from this decision, but the convention deem it proper to reiterate the sentiments contained in

the motion for the previous question, and it was decided in the affirmative, 201 to 51, as follows: Aves-Maine 8, Vermont 6, Rhode Island 4, Pennsyl vania 26, Delaware 3, Maryland 8, Virginia 17, North elected, will firmly maintain and carry out the great politi-On the conclusion of Mr. Yancey's speech, and mo- Carolina 11, South Carolina 9, Georgia 10, Florida 3, cal principles introduced in the resolutions adopted by the

and decorum of the body. He appealed to the individual New Jersey 7. Alabama 1, Tennessee 7, Kentucky 10, country.

Mr. Bartley then modified his amendment (offered yesto which she is entitled in the Electoral College. A motion was made to adjourn, but negatived.

The question was then taken by States on the amendment of Mr. Bartley, (admitting both sets,) and the vote Ayes-Maine 9, New Hampshire 5, Mass. 11, Vermont 5, Rhode Island 2, Conn. 6, N. Jersey 7, Penn. 19, Dela-

Nays-Mass, 1, Vermont 1 Rhode Island 2, Pa, 7, Del- port of the nominees of the convention, for the offices of Convention seemed highly gratified at the course of their aware 2, Maryland 5, Virginia 17, N. Carolina 11, S. Car- President and Vice President of the United States. With olina 9, Miss. 6, Louisiana 6, Arkansas 3, Tennessees 4, great respect, I am your obedient servant. the hand, and congratulating him on the happy effect of Kentucky 2, Ohio 9, Indiana 5, Mich. 5, Missouri 4, Wis-

> A member of the Ohio delegation who was absent when the vote was taken appeared, before the vote was declared, jaman H. Brewster, Romulus M. Saunders, Robert Ran-requested permission to vote, and after some conversion, soul, Jr., Committee of the Democratic National-Convenvoted accordingly making the vote then stand, 126 to 125, tion at Baltimore. though still not yet declared.

A question arose here as to whether Rhode Island, (one Mr. Yancey said he had been requested to withdraw his motion for the previous question, and though the genwas decided in the affirmative, agreeable to the rules adopt-Mr. Commander then rose and said that the State of

Texas desired time for further consultation. The chair decided that they could not have that privilege unless the vote of the State had been incorrectly declared. It being of the United States should neither be sought nor declinadmitted that it had been correctly announced, the chair ed. I have never sought it, nor shall I feel at liberty to decided that it must stand as given, 4 yeas, and the entire decline it if conferred upon me by the voluntary suffravote was then declared by the president to be 126 yeas, 125 ges of my fellow citizens. In accepting the nomination,

made, and decided in the affirmative, and the convention and am duly sensible of the great and mighty responsiadjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Fourth Day.

THURSDAY, 9 o'clock, A. M. The journal of yesterday was read. the vote last evening on the amendment of Mr. Bartley; Mr. McAllister, of Georgia, said that these contending and though it did not change the result, it was proper that

The question then recurring upon the amendment of to be the duty of these delegates to settle their own diffi-

ded the order of the proceedings necessary under the rules country ties. They have been so settled by the Syracuse conven- which he explained to the satisfaction of the convention, With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedition, which convention had the power to designate the and proceeded to put the question on the amendment as ent servant, amended, by States, as follows: Ayes-Maine 9, New Hampshire 6, Mass. 9, Vermont

5. Rhode Island 2, Ct. 6, New Jersey 7, Penn. 26, Dela-10, Ia. 9, Iii. 9, Iowa 4, Mo, 1, 130 Nays-Mass. 2; Vermont 1; R. Island 2; Delaware 2;

Md. 5; Va. 17; N. Carolina 11; S. Carolina 9; Georgia 10 The question then recurred on the original resolution of

ments just adopted. That resolution, which originally proposed to re-commit the report of the committee on Cre- Cass, of Michigan. dentials, with instructions to report the facts, reads, efter the amendments adopted, as follows: Resolvede That both delegations from the State of N.

vention, entitled to cast the number of votes to which that DENTIAL CANDIDATE, and the result was as follows:

Nays-Mass. 2; R. I. 2; Delaware 2; Md. 5; Va. 17; N

So both delegations from New York were decided to be

entitled to seats in the convention, with the right to cust conjointly a number of votes equal to the electoral vote of that State, and the President declared that they were so admitted, with all the privileges of political brotherhood. Mr. Hannegan made a few explanatory remarks, in the course of which he read the resolutions of instructions by

the State of Indiana. He then offered the following resolution, which he read sent to the Chair, and moved the previous question. Resolved. That the New York delegation, known a the Syracuse delegation, are rightfully entitled to cast the

electoral vote of that State in this convention. Mr. Hamlin insisted that the resolution was not in order as it violated an express rule of the convention, declaring that a majority of the delegation of each State shall have the right to cast the vote of that State in the convention as

Mr. Turney moved to lay the resolution on the tabl would now be death to any Southern man who should receive it. He regretted that the question of slavery had been introduced at all.

Tork (Hunter) delegation, being a long protest sgainst the decision just made by the Convention, on the contested delegation case, and reasserting the exclusive right of the of that State in the convention

to lay the resolution of Mr. Hannegan on the table, as

Pa. 26, Delaware 1, Md. 8, Georgia 3, Alabama 9, Texas I am aware that this avowal may exclude us from this Mr. Cambreleng rose and said that the gentleman was 4. Tennessee 9, Ky. 11, Ohio 12, Ia. 10, Illinois 9, Mich. 1

6, Louisiana 6, Arkansas 3, Tennessee 4, Ky. 1, Ohio 11,

leagues, (the barn-burners) to withdraw from the conven-

of the Convention depended upon the vote of New York, 1st, by a member from Ohio. in reference to a remark of leave to present a communication from the President of which would be greatly influenced by the action of the Mr. King, this morning, that the State of Ohio had passed the United States, which was read, declining a re-nomina-

> Mr. President, before the convention proceed to ballot, I gency referred to in it, to communicate to this body.

WASHINGTON CITY May 20, 1848. Dear Sir: From speculations which have appeared in some of the public journals, and from frequent inquiries which have been made of me, by many political friends, some of them delegates to the democratic National conven-tion, which will assemble at Baltimore on the 22d inst., I of my friends to propose my re-nomination, as the candidate of the democratic party, for the office of President candidate for the nomination, and that any use of my name with that view, which may be contemplated, is without any agency or desire on my part.

The purpose declared in my letter of the 12th of June, sible embarrassment which "the suggestion of my name might produce in making a free selection of a successor ct on the table.

Who may be best calculated to give effect to their will,
The chair decided this motion not to be in order. Mr. and guard all the interests of our beloved country," I that letter. Since my election, I have often expressed the sincere desire, which I still feel, to retire to private

life at the close of my present term. I entertain the confident hope and belief, that my democratic friends of the convention will unite in the harmotion for the previous question, great excitement and confusion arose in the Convention, which the President prompt
4, Tennessee 4, Kenrucky 2, Ohio 23, Indiana 12, Illinois which it has been the earnest endeavor and the constant ly interposed to arrest. He rose and addressed the Con- 9, Michigan 5, Iowa 4, Missouri 6, Wisconsin 4. Tatal aim of my administration to preserve and pursue-and upon the observance of which, in my opinion, mainly Nays-Maine 1, New Hampshire 6, Mass. 12, Conn. 6, depend the prosperity and permanent welfare of our

> If on reviewing the history of my administration, and vote of the State in the Convention to the number of votes to which she is entitled in the Electoral College.
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> A motion was made to adjourn, but negatived.
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> A motion was made to adjourn but negatived.
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> States, by the Democratic National Convention, of LEWIS formed my duty, the measure of my ambition is full, and I am deeply compensated for all the labors, cares and I am deeply compensated for a anxieties which are inseparable from the high station which I have been called to fill.

I shall ever cherish sentiments of deep gratitude to my fellow citizens for the confidence they reposed in me, in elevating me to the most distinguished and responsible public trust on earth.

It is scarcely necessary that I should add, that it will became immediately still and orderly, and adjourned until Ohio 14, Indiana 7, Illinois 9, Iowa 4, Missouri 1. Total be no less my duty than it will be my sincere pleasure, as a citizen to unite with my democratic friends in the sup-

JAMES K. POLK. To Dr. J. G. M. RAMSEY, of Tennessee, To Messis. Henry Hubbard, William H. Roane, Ben-

The following is the letter of 1844 referred to in his

communication to the Convention : COLUMBIA Tenn., June 12, 1844. Gentlemen : I have had the honor to receive your letdesignated me to be the candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States, and that I had been unanimously nominated for that office.

It has been well observed that the office of President am deeply impressed with the distinguished honor that A motion to adjourn was then, at half past eight o'clock has been conferred upon me by my republican friends, bilities which must ever devolve on any citizen who may be called to fill the high station of President of the United States.

I deem the present to be a proper occasion to declare, that if the nomination made by the convention shall be The chair said that an error had been made in declaring confirmed by the people and result in my election, I shall enter upon the discharge of the high and solemn duties of the office with the settled purpose of not being a candidate for re-election. In the event of my election it to decide between them—that it was useless to expect them after a careful re-examination, was 126 to 124—not 126 shall be my constant aim, by a strict adherence to the old Republican land-marks, to maintain and preserve the public prosperity, and at the end of four years I am resolved to retire to private life. In assuming this position but that I take the most effective means in my power of Mr. Yancey and Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, each rose enabling the Democratic party to make a free selection of a successor who may be best calculated to give effect to The chair said the gentleman had entirely misapprehen- their will, and guard all the interests of our beloved

JAMES K. POLK. The convention then preceded to the consideration of Mr. Sanderson's resolution, when Mr. Yancey moved to lay it on the table. The chair decided that the motion was not in order, until there was a second to the resolution, and Mr. Yancey appealed; but the decision of the

chair was sustained by the convention. The resolution was then seconded, and Mr. Yancey renewed his motion to lay on the tible. The question The main question was then ordered to be put, and the

solution was adopted without discussion. Mr. McCandless, of Pa., nominated for president of the Mr. Powhattan Ellis, of Mississippi, nominated Lewis

Mr. Hamlin, of Me., nominated Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Hibbard, of the New Hampshire delegation. The convention then proceeded to ballot for a Presi-

FIRST BALLOT.

	States.		dbury		anan.	oun.		· ·
7	Maine, .		9	0_	0	0	/ 0	- 3
d	New Hampshire,		6	0 -	0	0	0	-2
9	Massachusetts,	*	12	0	0	0	0	. 3
1	Vermont, -		2	4	0	0	0	- 19
8	Rhode Island		3 6	1	0	0	0	-19
3	Connecticut,		6	0	0	0	0 0 0	- 1
	New Jersey,		0	0	7	0	0	- 1
ı	Pennsylvania,		0	0	26	0	0	
1	Delaware, -		0	3	0	0	0	
f	Maryland, .		2	6	0	0	0	-
۹	Virginia, -	*	0	17	0	0	0	
٥	North Carolina,		1	0	10	0	0	-
	South Carolina,		0	0	0	9	0	
d	New York, -	10	0	0	0	0	0	-11
٥	Georgia, -		5	0	2	0	3	
q	*Florida, -		0	. 0	0	0	0	
۱	Alabama, -		* 5	0	4	0	0	
	Mississippi, -	-	0	6	0	0	0	
•	Louisiana, .	-	0	6	0	0	0	
8	Texas, -		0	4	0	0	0	
	Arkansas, -		0	3	0	0	0	
3	Tennessee, -		1	7	2	0	0	1
g	Ohio, -	- 100	0	23	0	0	0	w
e	Kentucky, -	4.0	1	7	1	0	0	
8	Indiana, -		0	12	. 0	0	0	
	Illinois		*0	9	0	0	0	
e	1 8 8 7 A 12		0	3	0	0	0	
ı	lowa, -	-	0	1	3	0	0	
١,	A.C. Commercial		0	7	0	0	0	
,	Wisconsin, .	160	0	4	0	0	0	
en l	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE			THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE				

*Florida declined voting altogether on this ballot, and New York did not answer. The whole number of votes cast being 251, and the number necessary to a choice, (168,) not having been received by either candidate, the convention proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted as

SECOND BALLOT. New Hampshire. Massachusett, . Rhode Island. Connecticut, New York. did not answer New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Delaware, Maryland, Vitginia, North Carolina. Florida. Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Florida again declined to vote, and New York did not an-

The whole number of votes being again 231, and no can- And he had strong hopes that that State, even against Mr. didate having two-thirds of that number, a motion to adjourn Clay, would give her vote for Lewis Cars. He told some was lost, and the convention proceeded to a third ballot, rich and highly amusing anecdotes of Mr. Clay's influence

THIRD BALLOT.

Maine, -New Hampshire. Massachusetts, Rhode Island. Connecticut. New York (excused) New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina. outh Carolina. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana. Arkansas. Kentucky, Michigan,

5 Florida, the former not having voted at all, and the two lat-The State of New York not having answered when the ter permitting their votes to stand as cast on the last bailot. States were called, as time for consultation, as the results were about to be read for correction, and when the reading had been concluded, New York not having yet answered, the vote was declared, as above.

The whole number of votes now being 255-178 necessary to a choice-and no candidate having that number, the Con- our hands last week by Adjt. Gen. Reynolds. Their the remarkable events, foreign and domestic, which have vention proceeded to a fourth ballot, which resulted as fol- publication has been delayed by the proceedings of terday) so as to admit both delegations, but restricting the attended it, it shall be the judgment of my countrymen, lows. and in the nomination, for President of the United

		FO	URTH	BAL	LOT.				
	s	tates.			Cass.	Woodbury, 9640	Buchanan.	Worth.	
1	Maine, -	-		-	0	9	0	0	
	New Hampshire				0	6	0	0	
	Massachusetts,		-		0 8 6 4 0 0 7	4	0	0	
	Vermont,			•	6	0	0	0	
	Rhode Island,			-	4	0	0	0	
ï	Connecticut,				0	6	0	0	
	New York.	-		38 0	0	0	0	0	
	New Jersey,				7	0	0	0	
	Pennsylvania.				0	0	26	0	
	Delawaie,	-			3	0	0	0	
	Maryland,	-	-		6	0	0	0	
	Virginia,	-			17	0	0	0	
	North Carolina,		-		11	0	0	0	
	Georgia,				10	0	0	0	
	Florida,				.0	3	0	0	
	Alabama,	-			15	4	0	0	
	Mississippi,		2 .	-	16	0	0	0	
	Louisiana,)6	0	0	0	
	Texas,	-	-		64	0	0	0	
	Arkansas,				3	0	0	0	
	Tennessee.		- T	-	7	2	2	0	
	Kentucky,	-			8			1	
	Ohio,				23	0	U	0	
	Indiana,	-			12	0	0	0	
	Michigan,	-			7	0	0	0	
	Illinois,			-	9	0	0	0	
	lowa,				4	0	0	0	
	Missouri,				7	0	0	0	
	South Carolina,				9	0	0	0	
	Wisconsin,	-			4	0	0	0	
				-	_	_	_	_	

179 38 33 1 New York, when called, was again silent. Whole number of votes, 254.

Necessary to a choice, 170. And the President declard that Lewis Cass, under the rules adopted by the Convention, was nominated as the published in this city, in which the editor in a long United States.

ticut, both rose for the same object, to make a motion by united States; with the express hope of obtaining which those States whose delegates had not voted for better terms" from the administration of Mr. Clay. Gen. Cass, would have an opportunity to give in their concurrence, in order that the nomination might be unan-These States, by the unarimous consent of the conven-

ion, were then called again-and

vote of that State for 15,000 majority for the nominee of the convention. Her democracy would go into the contest with a united front.

united vote of that delegation might be so recorded.

delegation from that State, though preferring Mr. Wood-bury, were hostile to no other candidate. They go for principles, not men; and he had risen to say that Connecticut would go into the canvass with united hearts. flowers bloom, the birds sing, and "all the world is He desired that the vote of the States, in favor of Gen. May." Cass, should now be made unanimous, and had desired also that Connecticut might have the first opportunity to

make the motion. Mr. Carey, of the Maine delegation, pledged the vote of that State to the democratic nominee Mr. Rantoul, for the Massachusetts delegation, said that that State would do her whole duty, whether successful or unsuccessful, in the approaching contest. If her democracy which I have the honor to lay before you, by the comcould not command success, they could desire it, when they mand of Col. W. A. Gorman. had for their candid te a native born son of New England,

Mr. Hallett, of the Massachusetts delegation, made also a proper certificates of election. few spirited and appropriate remarks, to the same effect, and closing with the declaration, that the North will take care of their troubles, (Abolitionism) if their Southern brethren would only take care of the allies of the Abolitionists—the

whigs of the South.

Mr. ——, for the Rhode Island delegation, said she would do all that she possibly could for Lewis Cass. Mr. R. P. Thompson, for the New Jersey delegation, said that New Jersey had preferred James Buchanan, but had changed her vote to carry out the manifest destiny of Lewis Cass. Whatever might be the result in New Jersey, the de-mocracy of that State would go into the contest shoulder to

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, said that State had three times voted for Andrew Jackson, twice for Martin Van Buren, and once for James K. Polk-never for a whig, and never had she been a whig State. She will still adhere to principle, and when the principles of the platform upon which the nominee of this Convention is to go before the people, had been laid down by the Convention, if those principles were in accordance to the instructions which Alabama had given to her delegates Alabama would ancest that nominee.

*Capt. J. M. Wallace resigned, instead of being discharged. His resignation was accepted on the 8th of March last, as I am informed by letter from the Department.

Department.

Department. to her delegates, Alabama would support that nominee.

Messrs. Winston, of Alabama, (delegate at large, with Mr.

Yancey,) said the delegation from that State had come into out the Union on Tuesday, the 7th of November. the Convention as delegates, and as honorable men were bound to support its nominees. He understood, he thought, the State of Alabama, well, and as one of the thirty States (counting 4 for Wisconsin.) of which 146 will be a the State of Alabama, well, and as one of the thirty States of the Union, she would not set up herself as a dictator to the rest of the Union. He believed to no ultra set of factionists at the South, who do as much harm as do another ultra set of factionists at the North. He believed that Alabama would give her vote to the nominee of the Convention.

Mr. Porter King, of the same State, said Alabama would support the nominee. Only let the North do as the gentleman from Massachusetts had promised, and as a democrat—

man from Massachusetts had promised, and as a democrat—

man from Massachusetts had promised, and as a democrat—

man from Massachusetts had promised, and as a democrat—

man from Massachusetts had promised, and as a democrat—

man from Massachusetts had promised, and as a democrat—

man from Massachusetts had promised.

with Mexico, were known and appreciated in Alabama. Patriotic words, from the mouth of Lewis Cass, when those of opposition from other quarters came like lead to the hearts of our soldiers in Mexico, had sustained them in battle and cheered them on to victory. The State of Alabama would vote for Lewis Cass. Mr. Jackson, of the same State, took a somewhat similar

ground to that advanced by Mr. Yancey. He desired that as in 1844, the Convention should lay down its platform of principles, and if in conformity with the views expressed by that State, he would pledge her vote for the nominee of the Mr. King, of the same State, said that North Alabama, the

district from which he came, would give its support to Gen. Cass. He had come here knowing that that great pilot of the democratic party, Jas. K. Polk, was about to leave the helm and had looked about for one to supply his place, and North Alabama would be satisfied with the selection which had been made. Mr. ---, of the same State, said that Alabama would

vote in her strength for the nominee of the Convention, Mr. Bowdon, of the same State, said he came here as the friend of the great and glorious Levi Woodbury-who had wintered with us and summered with us. They never had to ask where Levi Woodbury was. Alabama loves him; but because she loves him, she does not hate others. Whatever might be the result in other States, there was no doubt about Alabama-no more doubt than there was of Illinois. When Illinois quits the democratic party, there may be danger that Alabama will quit. He would say of his distinguished friend from Alabama, (Mr. Yancey,) that his virtue, if it is a virtue, is a virtue which runs too much to extremes. But he knew that he had no sympathy with whigs—that he was a democrat in principle and feeling.

Mr. Avant, for the Tennessee delegation, eloquently addressed the Convention, and closed with the declaration that that State would gloriously roll out her "thirteen" for the 133 54 55 3 5 candidate of the democracy of the Union.

Mr. McGoffin, for the Kentucky delegation, said the democracy of that State would go into the canvass united. in the whig ranks there, which elicited much applause.

Mr. Moses, for the Florida delegation, expressed the sincere desire of that State for the perpetuity of democratic principles, as the rock of our political salvation, and in no event would she depart from them. She went for principles, and not for men. But her delegates were here under instructions, and he would therefore only give his individual pledge to stand firm in the canvass. No one could force him from

the democracy.

Mr. Cambreleng said that since the decision of the Convention in regard to the claims of the contesting delegation from
New York, that which he represented had consulted, and find themselves in a difficult position, under the instructions 0 of their constituents. Their course would be indicated by a paper which they had prepared and now presented. The paper was read by Mr. Smith, and went briefly into a

history of the circumstances under which they had been sent here, the action of the Utica Convention, the subsequent response of the Albany Legislative caucus, its approval of their sentiments, and the expression of surprise by that cau-0 cus that any attempt should be contemplated to neutralize their action here by forcing upon the Convention another set. No instructions had been given, because none were necessary from those whose principles were so well known to the F. Other considerations also, had influenced their present de-

o termination. They are entitled either to seats exclusively, o or not at all. They differ in principle from the others. And 3 if they are not entitled to seats, they should not be allowed 2 to embarrass the action of those others. They had desired 0 the question of right to be settled; and if they should consent to divide with the other delegates their responsibility here, they would forfeit the confidence of the democracy of New York. They therefore decline respectfully, to take 0 seats upon the terms proposed.

O It appeared, therefore, that the nomination of General Cass was unanimously sustained by the delegates of the several States, with the exception of New York, Alabama and

Letters from Mexico.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to 5 P. M.

The subjoined letters from Mexico were placed in the Democratic National Convention; but they will nevertheless afford some gratification to our readers. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT, PUEBLA,

PUEBLA MEXICO, May 8, 1838. DEAR SIE :- Enclosed you will find a list of promotions in the 4th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, since the first of January last. The Regiment is stationed at Napolucan, thirty-five miles distant, but in this department. Col. Gorman is again Civil and Militao ry Governor of the department of Puebla, succeeding Col. Thomas Childs, who has gone home on furlough. 0 The 4th Indiana Regiment, and the Post of Napolucan, are under the command of Lieut. Col. Dumont. It is almost impossible to give you any news, as

any important intelligence outstrips our letters in o travelling to the United States. A quorum of the 0 Mexican Congress were in session on Monday last, o and all papers and letters from the seat of Government, predict speedy and favorable action upon the treaty. The unanimity with which the election of Herrera is consented to, who is known to be a peace man, seems to support the opinion that the treaty, as 0 it is, will be promptly ratified. Two years seems to have advanced the views of Herrera in the estimation of the Mexican people-then, he was driven from o power for favoring a policy which would have saved Mexico two years of the most disastrous war ever waged by a civilized nation-two years of ruin and disgrace to the republic-and one third of her territory. The election of Herrera would seem to indio cate the adoption of a wise and peaceable policy; but o there are still those here who listen to the bad counsel of some of our politicians, and who hang a hope 3 upon the "philanthropic" efforts of men in our Congress to promote the interests of Mexico, at the expense of the honor and welfare of our own country.

Enclosed I send you "La Dignidad" of yesterday, candidate of the Democratic Party for President of the article headed "objections to the approbation of the treaty," openly advocates a delay of the present ne-Mr. Bryce, of Louisiana, and Mr. Toucey, of Connec- gotiation until after the Presidential election in the war prolonged; and ever since "opposition to the war" became the rallying cry of a party, the blood and treasure of our country is chargeable to the ill-direct-Mr. McCandless, for the Pennsylvania delegation, ed efforts of the anti-war party to put a stop to it. It pledged the vote of that State, by 30,000 majority, for was not the annexation of Texas, but opposition to it, Gen. Cass-for Mr. Buchanan it would have given much which induced the Mexicans to resist that measure by more—the vote which she had given to Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Humphrey, for the Maryland delegation, pledged the cution of the war," but opposition to it, that has prolonged it to the present time, and which is now exciting hopes as fallacious, as I trust, is the long cher-Mr. Wells, for the New Hampshire delegation, pledged ished one of Mr. Clay. Such counsels as these, it is that State for a majority which shall come down upon the ranks of federalism like an avalanche. hoped will no longer have an influence, and the Mexican people already warned of the compound Mr. Turney, for the Tennessee delegation, said that the delegation were united for Cass, and desired that the opportunity of securing a peace is not lost. It is confidently believed that the treaty will be ratified by the Mr. Toucey, for the Connecticut delegation, said the fifteenth of May, and that the Volunteers will be en Summer is upon us, and the weather is delightful-

> Yours truly, J. W. DODD. HEADUUARTERS DEPARTMENT PUEBLA, ? PUEBLA MEXICO, May 8, 1848. DEAR SIR :- The following are the commissioner officers elected and promoted in the 4th Regiment,

than whom no one within her borders had done her more the instructions of the Governor of Indiana, upon the

NAME.		ELECTE		FORME	DEMANE		
		WHEN	BANK.	RANK.	REMARKS.		
ohn F. Britton ohn W. Dodd J. H. P. Carey J. C. Graham W. F. Allen Caleb D. Davis	E	Mar 18 Apr 5 6 5 6 5 10	2d Lieu 2d Lieu 2d Lieu Captain 1st Lieu 2d Lieu Captain		vice, M H Catlett, res. " C S Finch, res. " J Carey, dec. " J W Dodd, pro. " J W Crooks, res. " C C Graham, pr. " Jona. Lee, res. " J M Wallnee,dig* " J W Dodd, pro.		

D. REYNOLDS, Adj. Gen.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES .- Among the un-Mi. Moore, of the same State, looked upon Gen. Cass, as successful candidates for the French National Assemone of the greatest and purest of American patriots. His bly, are Eugene Sue and Victor Hugo, the nov-